interested article, the search condition equation 12 is automatically produced from the content of that article (Step S6).

In this case, the article designated by the client is divided into units of parts through, for example, morphological analysis to thereby obtain part information (Step S61). Next, the natural languages divided into the units of parts are subjected to compound wording processing for, for example, combining continuous nouns to thereby produce a compound wording (Step S62). According to the preparation of such compound wording, it is possible to avoid expression from being abstracted due to the division of the natural language, and it becomes possible to select and determine the search keyword surely representing the interest of the client (Step S63).

Upon the determination of the search keyword, the search condition equation 12 (consisting of search keyword, weight, scoring system, etc.) for searching the document concerning the designated article content on the basis of this search keyword is automatically produced (Step S64).

A system for counting a score at a time of appearance, even one time, in the article to be searched, or a system for counting scores every time of appearance therein may be listed up as such scoring system.

Hereunder, there will be described conditions for selecting and determining part informations concerning the search keyword selection, number of document on which natural language appears and generality of natural language.

The natural languages of the parts representing characteristics such as compound wordings, nouns, undefined wordings, etc. are extracted from the part informations. The parts to be extracted are not limited to the compound wordings, nouns, and undefined wordings mentioned above and designate the parts which are estimated to represent the characteristics to every document to be served. After the division into the units of parts, it may be possible, as occasion demands, to add functions of reserving or storing the natural languages, as a list, which should be deleted, and deleting such natural languages even if they are the parts to be extracted.

According to the part information, weight with respect to squeezed natural language is calculated from the significancy representing the appearing number of the natural language and the generality thereof.

The natural languages which appear frequently are considered to be natural languages representing the concept of that article. The significancy representing the generality of the natural language will be obtained, for example, by calculating a ratio of articles in which such natural language appears in the data base storing various articles. In the case where this ratio is large, the significancy is small because this natural language is one appearing in various articles, and on the other hand, in the case where this ratio is small, the significancy is large because this natural language is one appearing in certain specific article. Further, although a usual natural language may be deemed as one appearing frequently, such natural language has a small significancy as

natural language and a weight applied to that natural language becomes small, and accordingly, such usual natural language will give less adverse influence to the searched result.

Next, procedure in the case where the client does not designate an article as a document having an interest will be described hereunder with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 6.

In a result of the confirmation of the perusal content, in a case of not being designated as an interested article, as shown in the flowchart of Fig. 3, the statistical processing is performed from the access history of the client and the search condition equation 12 is automatically produced (Step S7).

In such case, a content of the accessed article of the client is extracted from the access history of the client (Step S71). In the case where the article text (body of article) is stored in the access history, the article text will be extracted. Further, in the case where the information stored in the access history is not the article text and this information is an information for specifying the article such as position of the article, the article content will be extracted from the corresponding information between the information specifying the article and the article text.

Next, the accessed article is divided into units of parts through, for example, the morphological analysis to thereby obtain part information (Step S72). Then the natural languages divided into the units of parts are subjected to the compound wording processing for, for example, combining